


<p>(19) Országkód:</p> <p><b>HU</b></p>  <p><b>MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG ORSZÁGOS TALÁLMÁNYI HIVATAL</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>SZABADALMI LEÍRÁS</b></p> <p>(21) A bejelentés ügyszáma: 2931/91 (22) A bejelentés napja: 1991. 09. 12.</p> <p>(40) A közzététel napja: 1994. 02. 28. (45) A megadás meghirdetésének dátuma a Szabadalmi Közlönyben: 1995. 07. 28.</p>	<p>(11) Lajstromszám:</p> <p><b>210 728 B</b></p> <p>(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup> A 61 M 25/00</p>
--	---	---

(72) (73) Feltaláló és szabadalmaz:  
dr. Bottlik Gyula, Budapest (HU)

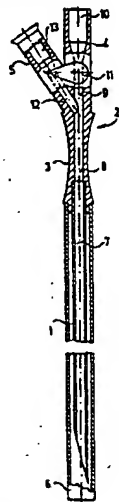
(74) Képviselő:  
DANUBIA Szabadalmi és Védjegy Iroda Kft., Budapest

(54) **Punkciós tű, elsősorban kanülnek bőrön át zárt rendszerben történő bevezetéséhez**

(57) KIVONAT

A találmány szerinti punkciós tű tűszárból és csatlakozó részből áll, ahol a csatlakozó rész (2) két csontot tartalmaz: az egyik a tű lumenéhez (7) törés nélkül csatlakozó kanüljárat (9) végén kialakított kanülcsonk (4), a másik pedig a tű lumenéhez (7) a kanüljárat (9) szögét bezáró fecskendőjárat (12) kapcsolódó

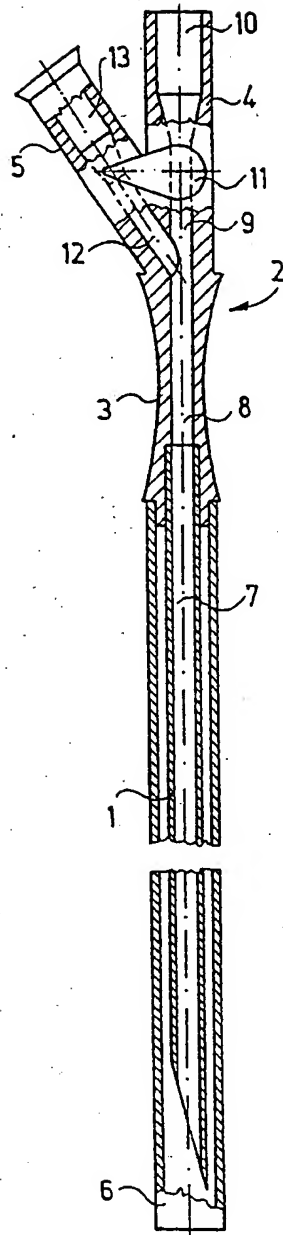
fecskendőcsonk (5), ahol a kanülcsonk (4) és a két járat (9,12) metszéspontja közötti záróelem (11) célszerűen csap van. Előnyös, ha a kanüljárat (9) egyenes és középvonala egybeesik a tűszár (1) lumenének (7) középvonalával.



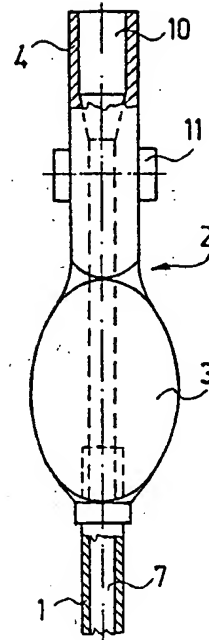
1. ábra

A leírás terjedelme: 6 oldal (ezen belül 2 lap ábra)

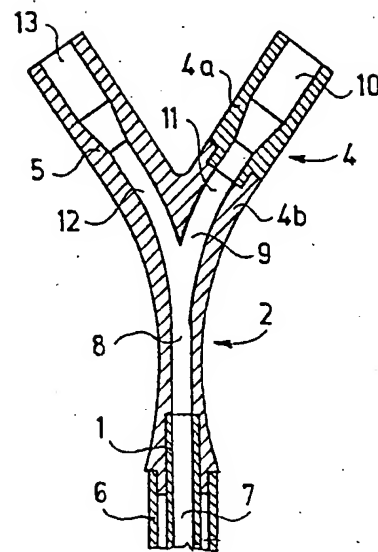
**HU 210 728 B**



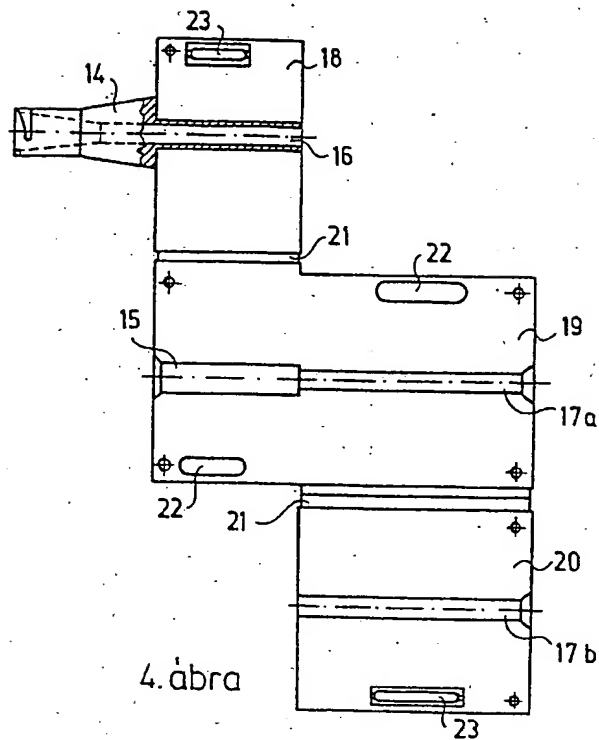
1. abra



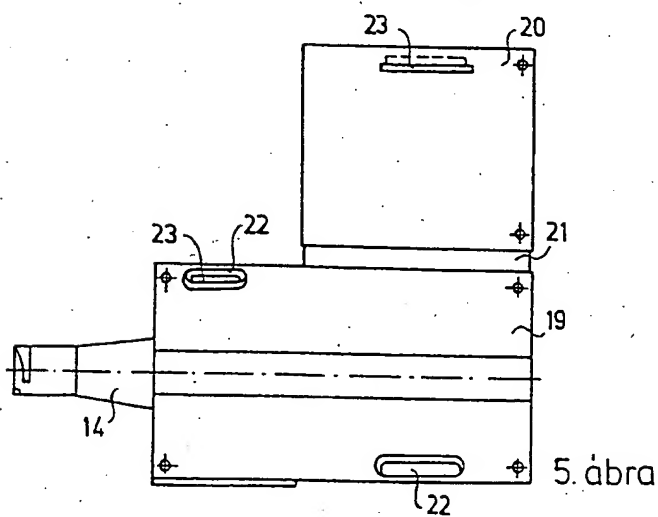
2. abra



3. abra



4. ábra



5. ábra

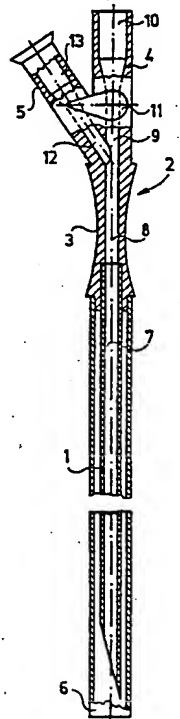
THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>5</sup> : A61M 25/01</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/04723 (43) International Publication Date: 18 March 1993 (18.03.93)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/HU92/00035 (22) International Filing Date: 11 September 1992 (11.09.92) (30) Priority data: 2931/91 12 September 1991 (12.09.91) HU (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: BOTTLIK, Gyula [HU/HU]; Tárogató u.96/D.II.8, H-1021 Budapest (HU). (74) Agent: DANUBIA; Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u.16, H-1051 Bu- dapest (HU). (81) Designated States: CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE).</p>		<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: PUNCTURE NEEDLE DEVICE, MAINLY FOR A CLOSED SYSTEM INTRODUCTION OF A CATHETER INTO A BLOOD VESSEL</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to a puncture needle device, mainly for a closed system introduction of a catheter into a blood vessel, consisting of a needle (1) and a body (2). It can also be used for introducing pacemaker electrodes, guide wires or the like. The device according to the invention consists of a needle (1) and a body (2), wherein said body (2) is provided with two tubes (4, 5), each being arranged at the end of a duct (9, 12). A catheter duct (9) is connected to the passage (7) of the needle (1) via smooth surface, meanwhile a syringe duct (12) includes an acute angle with the passage of the needle (1). The catheter duct (9) contains a lock element (11) between the catheter tube and the intersection of the ducts (9, 12). The device is preferably provided with a catheter holder consisting of plates, wherein the lower part of the holder is a single plate and the upper part thereof is made of two foldable plates.</p> 		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia
AU	Australia	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
BB	Barbados	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BE	Belgium	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovak Republic
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	SU	Soviet Union
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	TC	Togo
DK	Denmark	ML	Mali	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain			US	United States of America

PUNCTURE NEEDLE DEVICE, MAINLY FOR A CLOSED SYSTEM  
INTRODUCTION OF A CATHETER INTO A BLOOD VESSEL

5

The present invention relates to a puncture needle device, mainly for a closed system introduction of a catheter into a blood vessel, consisting of a needle and a body. The device  
10 can also be used for introducing pacemaker electrodes, guide wires or the like.

Haemodialysis, blood transfusion and replacement, or parenteral nutrition of patients in serious condition is  
15 generally carried out through catheters introduced into a central vein of the patient. Especially important is an appropriate introduction of such catheters into the great veins near to the heart of the patient, during permanent administration of drugs, nutritional fluids, blood etc.

20

Catheters may be punctured into a blood vessel in different ways.

When applying a so called Branüle-type device, the catheter  
25 surrounds the puncture needle as a sleeve and the needle introduced into the blood vessel is guiding said sleeve which is then also introduced into the blood vessel. Finally, the needle is pulled out of the catheter.

30 This method of puncturing can only be applied in sterilized room as the introduction of the catheter is carried out in an open wound.

Another known method is the so-called Seldinger-method,  
35 wherein the syringe is removed from the needle after it has been punctured into the vein and a guiding wire is introduced into the vein through the passage of the needle. Thereafter, the needle is removed from the wire and the

-2-

catheter is introduced into the vein guided by the same wire.

5 The advantage of this method is that a rather thick catheter can be introduced into a relatively small opening on the vein. The drawback is however, that the system is opened by removing the syringe and, accordingly, there is a growing  
10 danger of infection.

Furthermore, the point of the needle often slips out of the vein during removing the syringe and introducing the wire, which can cause additional injuries. Extravasations can also  
15 occure, wich make diffucult or even impossible to carry out further punctures.

Yet another method is known, wherein a relatively thick needle is punctured into the blood vessel and the catheter  
20 is introduced directly through the passage of the needle, after the syringe has been removed. Thereafter, the needle is pulled out of the vein and removed from the catheter (which is possible only if there is no flange at the end of the catheter).

25 Disadvantage of this method is that the system becomes opened when the syringe is removed and that the point of the needle easily slips out of the vein, as it has been explained in connection with the Seldinger-method.

30 The week point of all the known methods is the difficulty of introduction of the catheter. Due to this, the puncture needle may accidently be pulled out and infection would be a real danger in such an open system. Generally, the danger of  
35 pulling out the needle is about 20-30 %, even if it is used by a skilled person.

Another problem is fixing the outer end of the catheter. For



-3-

this purpose catheter holders made of several parts are generally used (see eg. US-PS 4 149 535). The use of such catheter holders is generally rather difficult, because all the parts should be mounted at the end of the catheter.

The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a puncture needle device for eliminating the drawbacks of the prior art and to enable a safe introduction and fixing of catheters and the like into blood vessels, in closed system.

The puncture needle device according to the invention consists of a needle and a body, wherein said body is provided with two tubes, each being arranged at the end of a duct. A catheter duct is connected to the passage of the needle via smooth surface, meanwhile a syringe duct includes an acut angle with the passage of the needle. The catheter duct contains a lock element between the catheter tube and the intersection of the ducts.

The catheter duct is preferably straight and coaxial with the passage of the needle. The syringe duct can also be straight, but it includes an acut angle with the catheter duct.

According to another embodiment, both the catheter duct and the syringe duct are arcuate.

The body of the needle device is provided with a flat grip.

The lock element in the catheter duct may be a valve or a membrane.

The needle may be provided with a protecting cover.

The device is preferably provided with a catheter holder

consisting of plates, wherein the lower part of the holder is a single plate and the upper part thereof is made of two foldable plates. The foldable plates may be arranged on two opposite sides of the lower plate, displaced with respect to each other. The plates are connected to each other by elastic bands.

It should be noted that a catheter holding device provided with a side tube has already been disclosed in the US-PS 4 149 535. This device is, however, a plastic body and a needle can be inserted into said body in a way that a forward end of the needle projects from the forward most end portion of the body. The body is introduced into the blood vessel after the needle has been punctured therein. A catheter is introduced through the side tube first into the main passage of the body and further into the vein. The central tube of the body receives then connection from an intravenous system such as system for the transfusion of blood.

Thus, the catheter holding device is used for a number of dual functions, e.g. the simultaneous measurement of the central venous pressure and transfusion of liquids into the blood vessel.

The above catheter holding device, however, does not enable a reliable closed system introduction of a catheter, though it is provided with two branch tubes. The reason thereof is that the body is not suitable for puncturing on the one hand, and, it has the same drawbacks as the prior art solutions on the other hand.

It is a further disadvantage that the introduction of the catheter is carried out through the side tube, which is rather difficult because of the sudden change of direction of the introduction. For the same reason, the friction

between the catheter and the body is also rather high. An increasing friction is also caused by the resilient sealing material.

According to the invention, the introduction of the catheter is carried out in a closed system all the time, because the catheter duct is closed and the syringe need not be removed from the syringe duct. This fact goes at the same time with the advantage, that the number of steps needed for the puncturing is lower than usual.

The syringe and the catheter are already in the tubes when puncturing occurs and the syringe need not be removed when blood is appearing. The only steps needed are to open the lock element and to introduce the catheter.

The invention is based on the recognition that the introduction of a catheter, pacemaker electrode or guiding wire can be carried out the most safe way and the danger of accidentally pulling out the needle from the vein can be avoided with the greatest chance, when the minimum number of steps should be carried out after the puncture needle has been introduced into the vein. Such steps are e.g. removing the syringe and replacing it by the catheter, electrode or guiding wire. If therefore, these steps can be avoided or carried out before puncturing or after introducing the catheter, introducing the catheter can be carried out the most safe way.

Accordingly, if the needle device is provided with a syringe tube and a catheter tube, the catheter can be placed into the catheter tube before and the syringe can be removed after the introduction of the catheter, i.e. no step should be carried out between puncturing and introducing the catheter. So the danger of accidental pulling out the needle can be minimized.

-6-

These and other advantages of the device according to the invention will be explained more in details by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is an embodiment of the invention, partly in section,

Figure 2 is a side view of a part of the embodiment shown in Figure 1,

Figure 3 is the upper part of another embodiment partly in section,

Figure 4 is a catheter holding device in an opened position and

Figure 5 is the catheter holding device of Figure 4 when closed.

Referring to the drawings, Figs 1 and 2 show a first embodiment of the device according to the invention. Needle 1 is provided with a body 2. The lower part of said body 2 has a flat shape and can be used as a grip 3. On the upper part of body 2 there are two tubes: catheter tube 4 and syringe tube 5. The needle 1 itself is surrounded by a protecting cover 6 which should be removed before using it.

The passage 7 of the needle 1 is coaxial with the central bore 8 of the body 2 as well as with the catheter duct 9 of the catheter tube 4. Accordingly, said passage 7, central bore 8, and catheter duct 9 produce a stright passage of uniform diameter.

At the end of the catheter duct 9 there is a bore 10. Between the bore 10 and the catheter duct 9 is a fustroconical passage. Just below said fustroconical passage,

-7-

there is a lock element 11 in catheter duct 9. The lock element 11 in this embodiment is a simple valve.

5

A syringe duct 12 is aligned with the central bore 8 of the body 2 at the mouth of catheter duct 9. Catheter duct 9 and central bore 8 include an acute angle with each other and they are of the same diameter.

10

There is a bore 13 in the syringe tube 5 at the end of the syringe duct 12. Between bore 13 and syringe duct 12 there is a fustroconical passage, which can receive a syringe.

15

Figure 3 shows the upper part of another embodiment of the invention. Here, the passage 7 of the needle, the central bore 8 of the body 2 and the catheter duct 9 do not produce a straight passage but they have an arcuate shape with a smooth surface, which means that there is no sudden change in the direction or diameter of the passage 7 in order to enable a smooth introduction of the catheter into the passage 7 of the needle 1.

20

25

The syringe duct 12 and the central bore 8 of the body 2 produce a similar passage being symmetrical with respect to the catheter duct 9.

30

The locking element 11 in the catheter duct 9 is no valve in this embodiment but a membrane which can be punctured by the end of the catheter. The membrane is held by 4a and 4b parts of the catheter tube 4. Part 4a has a threaded end portion fitting into the inner thread of part 4b. There is a sealed connection between parts 4a and 4b.

35

Figures 4 and 5 show a catheter holder according to the invention. The catheter holder consists of plates 18, 19 and 20 provided with an infusion sleeve 14 a fixing sleeve 16 and grooves 15 and 17a and 17b. The plates 18, 19 and 20

are connected to each other by elastic bands 21. Fixing the folded plates 18, 19 and 20 can be achieved by snap fasteners 22 and 23.

Figure 4 shows the catheter holder in an open position. Upper plates 18 and 20 are arranged on two opposite sides of lower plate 19. Plates 18 and 20 are displaced with respect to each other.

Plate 18, infusion sleeve 14 and fixing sleeve 16 are integrally formed of a single piece and groove 15 in plate 19 is shaped to receive sleeves 14 and 16.

Figure 5 shows the catheter holding device when plate 18 is closed to base plate 19. In this position, groove 15 is fixing the end of the catheter in fixing sleeve 16. Grooves 17a and 17b surround a further part of the catheter and do not allow the passage of the catheter to bend or brake.

The device according to the invention can be used as follows.

Cover 6 is removed from needle 1 and a syringe is inserted into syringe tube 5. Then, the person using the device, holds grip 3 with one hand, pulls the plunger of the syringe with the other hand and, at the same time, puncturing is carried out. In the next step, the syringe is released and lock element 11 is opened with the free hand. This means turning the valve at 90° in the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2, or puncturing the membrane with the end of the catheter if embodiment according to Figure 3 is applied.

In this way, the catheter slides through the catheter duct 9 into the passage 7 of the needle 1 and further into the blood vessel.

When the catheter has been entered into the blood vessel, the needle device will be pulled out from the catheter. Infusion sleeve 14 will then be fixed at the end of the catheter and plate 18 will be bent to plate 19. Snap fastener 23 and snap hole 22 will then hold plates 18 and 19 fixed together. In the next step, plate 20 will also be bent to plate 19 and a further part of the catheter will be fixed between grooves 17a and 17b. The closed catheter holder will then be fixed to the patient's skin and an infusion device will be coupled to infusion sleeve 14.

In the above, the use of the device according to the invention has been explained in the case of catheter introduction. It is obvious for anybody skilled in the art, that introduction of pacemaker electrodes or guide wires can be carried out in the same way. The device is suitable for carrying out the Seldinger method as well.

It should be noted, however, that the system will be opened when the needle device is removed from an electrode or a guiding wire and, accordingly, the step should then be carried out in a sterilized room.

The main advantage of the device according to the invention is that no change of grip should be carried out during introduction of a catheter, electrode or guide wire, the syringe should not be removed and the catheter should not be inserted into device, during puncturing. No blood can leave the system during operation and the catheter can be introduced in the blood vessel with a minimum number of steps to be carried out.

Due to these circumstances, there is a considerably reduced danger that the needle leaves the blood vessel before finishing the operation. Entering the catheter is carried out in a completely closed system and therefore the danger

5 of infection is actually avoided. Thus, the steps may even be carried out without steril gloves, for instance in emergency cases.

10 A further advantage of the device according to the invention is that the lengths of the rigid part of the system is smaller than that of the prior art devices. This fact makes the operations during puncturing easier, which is of great importance, especially in the case of puncturing the vein subclavia.

15 On the other hand, connecting, guiding and fixing the free end of the catheter can be carried out with the catheter holder according to the invention quickly, simply and safely.

20 The device according to the invention makes easier the work of the doctor during introduction of a catheter and, at the same time, considerably reduces the risk of the patient.

25 Still a further advantage of the device according to the invention is that any catheter (single or multiple human, etc) can be introduced into any vein (subclavia, jugularis interna or externa, greater peripheral vein) or even into different artheries (if Seldinger-technics is applied). The device can be produced as a conventional or disposable one.

30 While embodiment of device according to the invention have been illustrated and described herein in considerable detail, the invention is not to be considered limited to the embodiments. Other adaptations, modifications and uses of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art to which  
35 the invention relates and it is intended to cover all such adaptations, modifications and uses which come within the scope of the appended claims.



-11-

## Claims

5           1. A puncture needle device, mainly for a closed system  
introduction of a catheter or the like into a blood vessel,  
consisting of a needle and a body characterized in that the  
body (2) is provided with two tubes (4 and 5) being arranged  
at the end of a catheter duct (9) and a syringe duct (12)  
10           respectively, wherein said catheter duct (9) is connected to  
the passage (7) of the needle (1) via smooth surface,  
meanwhile said syringe duct (12) includes an acute angle  
with the passage (7) of the needle (1) and the catheter duct  
(9) contains a lock element (11) between the catheter tube  
15           (4) and the intersection of the ducts (9,12).

2. The device according to claim 1, characterized in that  
the catheter duct (9) is straight and coaxial with the  
20           passage (7) of the needle (1).

3. The device according to claim 2, characterized in that  
the syringe duct (12) is straight and includes an acute  
angle with the catheter duct (9).

25           4. The device according to claim 1, characterized in that  
the catheter duct (9) and/or the syringe duct (12) are  
arcuate.

30           5. The device according to claim any of claims 1 to 4,  
characterized in that the body (2) is provided with a flat  
grip (3).

6. The device according to claim any of claims 1 to 5,  
35           characterized in that said lock element (11) is a valve.

7. The device according to claim any of claims 1 to 6,  
characterized in that said lock element (11) is a membrane.

-12-

8. The device according to claim any of claims 1 to 7,  
characterized in that the needle (1) is provided with a  
5 protecting cover (6).

9. The device according to claim any of claims 1 to 8,  
characterized in that it is provided with a catheter holder  
consisting of plates (18,19,20), wherein the two upper  
10 plates (18,20) are foldable to the lower plate (19).

10. The device according to claim 9, characterized in that  
the foldable upper plates (18,20) are arranged on two  
opposite sides of the lower plate (19), displaced with  
15 respect to each other.

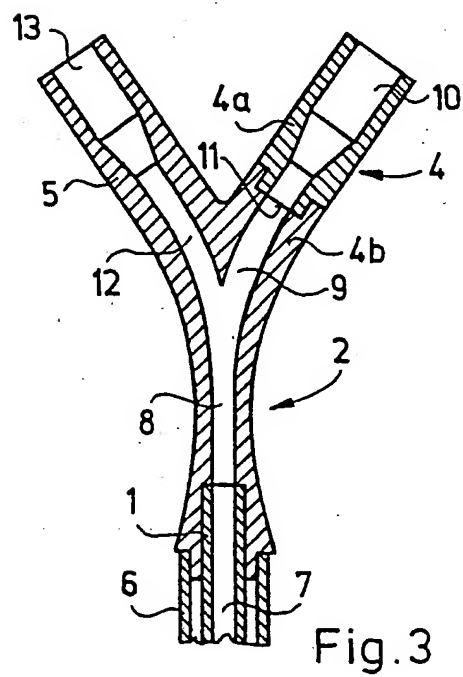
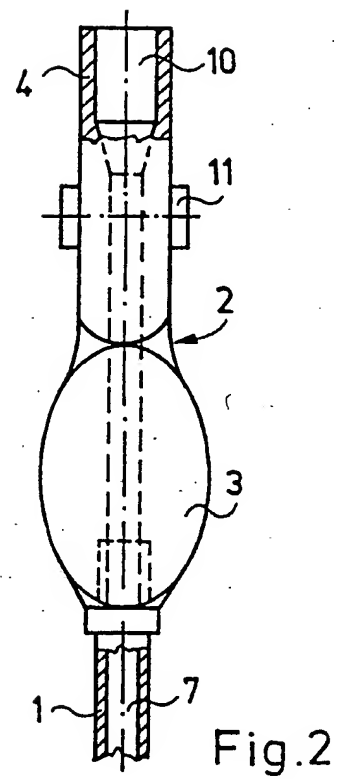
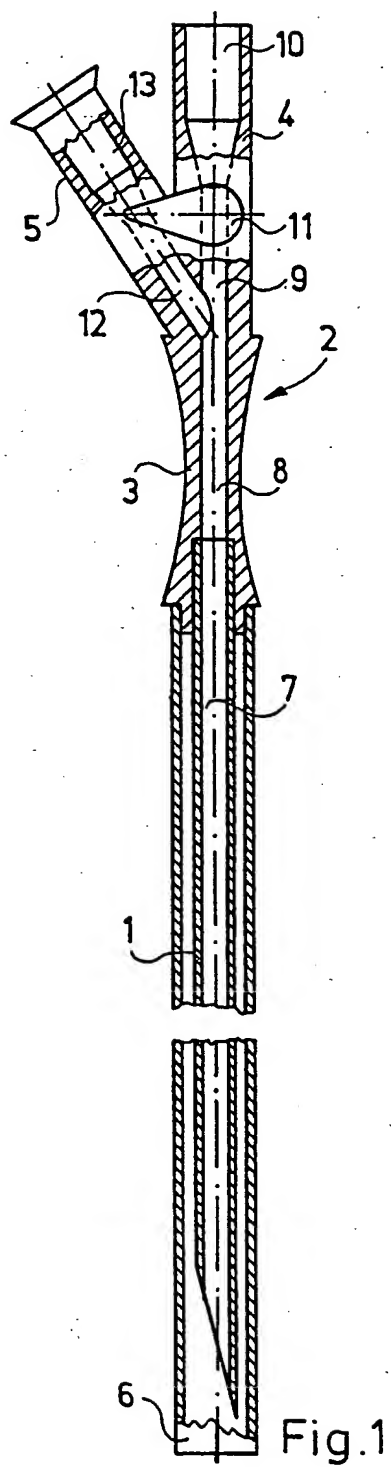
11. The device according to claim 9 or 10, characterized in  
that the plates (18,19,20) are connected to each other by  
elastics bands (21).  
20

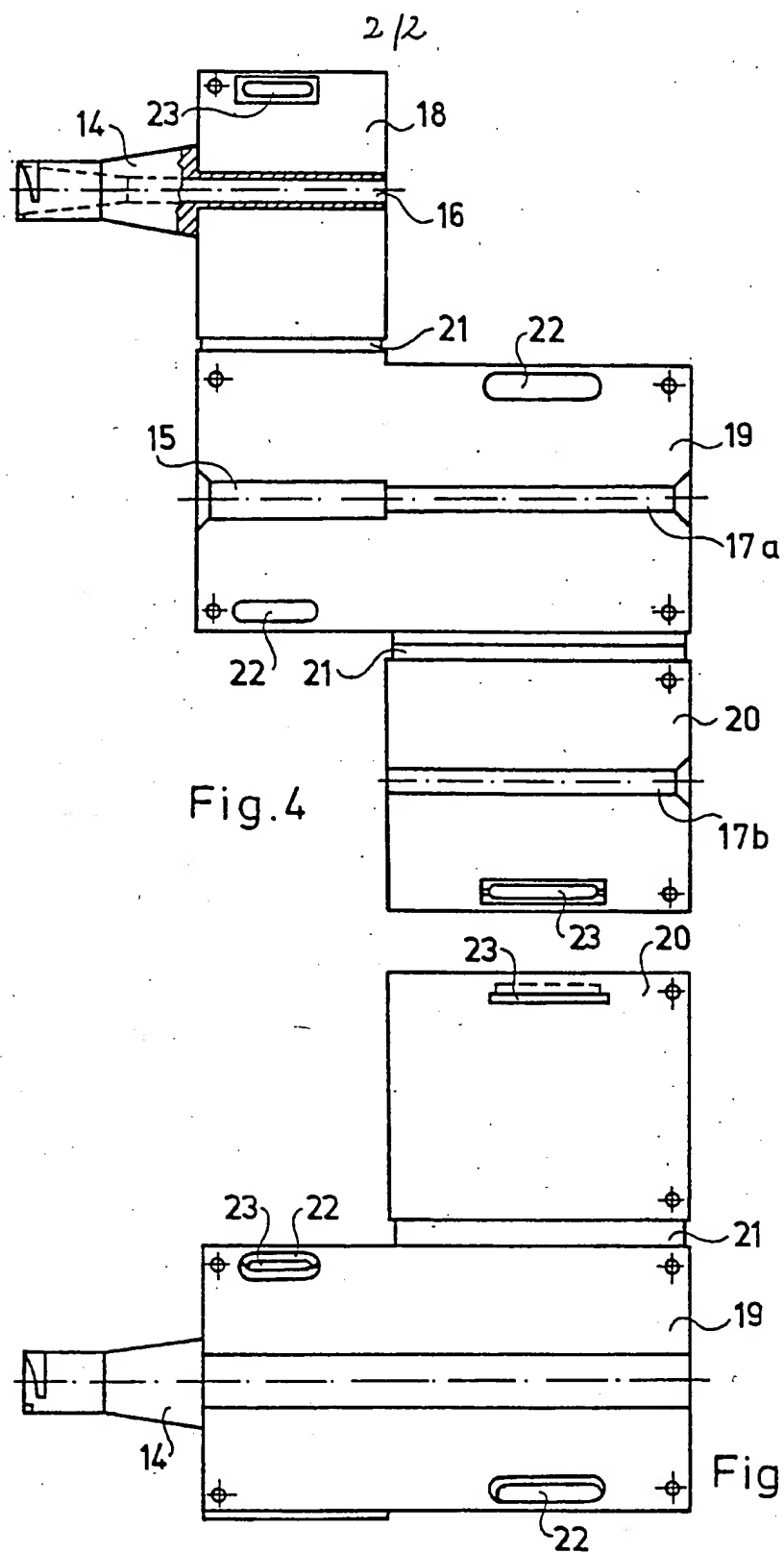
25

30

35

1/2





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/HU 92/00035

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>5</sup>: A 61 M 25/01.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>5</sup>: A 61 M 25/01, 25/02, 25/06; A 61 B 17/34

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 3 920 013 (J.H. BODZIN) 18 November 1975 (18.11.75), see totality.	1,6
A	US, A, 4 224 943 (R.H. JOHNSON et al.) 30 September 1980 (30.09.80), see fig. 1-4; column 2, line 40 - column 5, line 17; claims 1,5.	1-3
A	US, A, 3 910 272 (H.J. FORBERG) 07 October 1975 (07.10.75), see fig. 1-3,5; column 3, line 41 - column 4, line 61.	1,2,8,9,11
A	US, A, 3 585 996 (G.S. REYNOLDS et al.) 22 June 1971 (22.06.71), see fig. 1,2; column 2, lines 51-70; claim 1.	1,2,7
A	AT, B, 355 190 (C.H. BOEHRINGER) 25 February 1980 (25.02.80), see fig. 1,2,4; claim 1.	5
A	US, A, 3 574 306 (J.D. ALDEN) 13 April 1971 (13.04.71), see totality.	9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 December 1992 (21.12.92)

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 December 1992 (29.12.92)

 Name and mailing address of the ISA/ AT  
 AUSTRIAN PATENT OFFICE  
 Kohlmarkt 8-10  
 A-1014 Vienna  
 Facsimile No. 0222/53424/535

Authorized officer

Ludwig e.h.

Telephone No.

0222/53424/349

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/HU 92/00035

In Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentedokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
US A 3920013	18-11-75	CA A1 1039598	03-10-78
US A 4224943	30-09-80	CA A1 1114705 DE C0 2862201 EP A1 831 EP B1 831 IT A0 7826467 IT A 1097699 JP A2 54028499	22-12-81 21-04-83 21-02-79 16-03-83 04-08-78 31-08-85 03-03-79
US A 3910272	07-10-75	CH A 564354 DE A1 2256748 GB A 1410408 JP A2 50004888 SE B 388359 SE C 388359	31-07-75 06-06-74 15-10-75 18-01-75 04-10-76 13-01-77
US A 3585996	22-06-71	keine - none - rien	
AT B 355190	25-02-80	AT A 205/76 BE A4 838459 CA A1 1063902 CH A 593052 DE A1 2505790 DE B2 2505790 DE C3 2505790 ES A1 445062 ES A5 445062 FR A2 2300577 FR B2 2300577 GB A 1541873 IT A 1053838 JP A2 51105181 NO A 760438 US A 4020835 AT A 2653/77 AT B 353945 AU A1 72429/74 BR A0 7406773 CA A1 1032845 CA A2 1051304 CH A 584039 CH A 588261 DE B1 2359134 DE C2 2359134 DK A 4374/74 DK A 4713/76 ES Y 221932 ES Y1 221932 FI A 2421/74 FI A 813972 FI B 62464 FI C 62464 FI B 64289 FI C 64289 FR A1 2245379 FR A1 2262537 FR B1 2245379 GB A 1476643 IL A0 45477 IL A1 45477 IT A 1018968 JP A2 50082884 JP A2 58127657 NL A 7410931 NL A 8300514 NL B 177000 NL C 177000	15-07-79 11-08-76 09-10-79 15-11-77 26-08-76 16-06-77 09-02-78 16-05-77 16-06-77 10-09-76 03-12-82 14-03-79 10-10-81 17-09-76 13-08-76 03-05-77 15-05-79 10-12-79 19-02-76 09-09-75 13-06-78 27-03-79 31-01-77 31-05-77 05-06-75 22-01-76 14-04-75 19-10-76 01-06-77 29-06-77 17-02-75 10-12-81 30-09-82 10-01-83 29-07-83 10-11-83 25-04-75 26-09-75 09-02-79 16-06-77 29-11-74 31-08-77 20-10-77 04-07-75 29-07-83 18-02-75 01-06-83 18-02-85 16-07-85

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International application No.  
PCT/HU. 92/00035

NO A	742931	18-02-75
NO A	754264	18-02-75
NO A	754265	18-02-75
NO B	136280	09-05-77
NO B	136514	13-06-77
NO C	136280	17-08-77
NO C	136514	21-09-77
SE A	7410391	17-02-75
SE A	7700599	20-01-77
SE B	419941	07-09-81
SE C	419941	17-12-81
AT A	6580/74	15-07-79
AT B	355189	25-02-80
BE A1	818950	17-02-75
CH A	588264	31-05-77
DE A1	2341297	03-04-75
DE B2	2341297	03-07-75
DE C3	2341297	30-06-77
ES Y	221931	01-04-77
ES Y	223529	16-04-77
ES Y1	221931	02-05-77
ES Y1	223529	16-05-77
FR A1	2267797	14-11-75
FR B1	2267797	21-04-78
MX A	144381	05-10-81
NO B	135853	07-03-77
NO C	135853	15-06-77
ZA A	7505259	28-04-76

---

US A	3574306	13-04-71	keine - none - rien
------	---------	----------	---------------------

---

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)